

The Sun.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1881.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN.—Isued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Guineau's Trial.

CHARLES J. GUINEAU's trial for the murder of JAMES A. GARFIELD yesterday in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, before Judge Cox, a scene of surprising incidents, attracted the attention of the audience from the start. Mr. ROBINSON, one of the prisoner's counsel, began by asking for another postponement of the trial to enable the lawyers to complete their preparations for the defense. To the surprise of the listeners, Mr. SCOVILLE, GUINEAU's brother-in-law, who is also one of his counsel, opposed the application for a postponement. GUINEAU himself made a sensation by jumping to his feet and declaring that he did not want the trial postponed, and denouncing Mr. ROBINSON. It became apparent that the relations between Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. SCOVILLE were not cordial, and that they were not pulling together in the conduct of the case, at least at this stage of it. The Judge appeared to be somewhat perplexed by the curious situation. He finally decided that the prisoner's own wishes and those of the counsel who had been nearest to him in the preparation of the trial should prevail, and ordered that the trial go on. GUINEAU's conduct was extraordinary. He insisted on being heard, quarreled with the balliffs who attempted to restrain him, declared that he did not like Mr. ROBINSON's speech, that he was going to conduct the case himself, and that he only wanted the lawyers for technicalities. He pulled a roll of manuscript from his pocket containing a speech, but he was not suffered to read it, and he was angry because Mr. SCOVILLE wished to keep it from the reporters. GUINEAU's conduct, as the trial progressed, grew more and more extraordinary. He insisted on being heard, quarreled with the balliffs who attempted to restrain him, declared that he did not like Mr. ROBINSON's speech, that he was going to conduct the case himself, and that he only wanted the lawyers for technicalities. He pulled a roll of manuscript from his pocket containing a speech, but he was not suffered to read it, and he was angry because Mr. SCOVILLE wished to keep it from the reporters.

The Opportunity of the Democrats.

Their newly acquired majority in the Legislature gives the Democratic party in the State of New York a great opportunity. Will the leaders be wise enough to avail themselves of it, or will they waste their power in fruitless quarrels?

If they do not conduct the affairs of the party with more ability than they have lately displayed, the Republicans will elect the next Governor.

Certainly a Republican would be chosen Governor if the election were to be held to-day. If the Democrats want to avert a like result next autumn, they must take some action to influence the views of voters in their favor.

They can do nothing that will be more potent in this respect than to propose and support wise legislation.

Any bill upon which the Democrats are agreed can be passed by both Houses. The fact that the present Republican Governor is likely to veto a particular measure is no reason for not passing it, if it is meritorious in itself. Let the Governor take the responsibility of withholding his approval. Then let the Democrats endeavor to pass every good bill over his veto; and if they are defeated by the Republican minority, the people will understand how they have really been the opponents of reform.

Suppose, for example, the Legislature should abolish the office of Harbor Master of this port. It is well known that the Harbor Master here simply prey upon the mercantile interests of New York. They are utterly useless; for such duties as they perform could be done better by the Dock Department without increasing its expenses. Their abolition would clearly be a measure in behalf of better government.

But would Gov. CORNELL allow this sort of harpies to be abolished? It is a stronghold of political power for the Republicans, and he might naturally be reluctant to have it overturned. No matter for that. The true course for the Democracy is to attack the evil and make the Republicans responsible for its maintenance.

Then legislation looking toward a limitation of the Health Officer's fees ought to be attempted. Let the people know to what extent commerce is taxed for the support of the Republican party by means of a country doctor's salary at the Narrows. Give him a fixed salary, and reduce the burden upon shipping accordingly. We should like to see what arguments against this course could be urged in the Legislature by the Governor.

These are only two of the numerous possibilities of wise legislation which the coming session presents to the Democrats. Other opportunities for reform almost equally important are furnished by defects in the charter of this city. But they must be dealt with on broad principles, such as have been ignored in all of the late years by both parties alike. Otherwise the inauguration of a Democratic Governor may be postponed to the dim obscurity of a distant future.

Our Enormous Cereal Production.

Some of the most interesting statistics gathered by the Census Bureau relate to the cereal production of the Union. They are much more complete than ever before, the acreage under cultivation being now given for the first time.

In 1880 the total number of acres in wheat, barley, Indian corn, oats, rye, and buckwheat was 11,631,923, and the aggregate production of those cereals was 2,697,992,456 bushels. Of this enormous yield, about two-

thirds, or 1,754,961,555 bushels, was of Indian corn alone, more than a half of the whole acreage, or 62,369,869 acres, having been given up to the cultivation of that grain. The production of the other cereals was:

Wheat, 1,922,931 bushels; Barley, 1,112,440 bushels; Rye, 1,007,217 bushels; Buckwheat, 1,007,217 bushels; Indian corn, 1,922,931 bushels; Barley, 1,112,440 bushels; Rye, 1,007,217 bushels; Buckwheat, 1,007,217 bushels.

The chief of the wheat-growing States are now Illinois, which yields 51,102,562 bushels; Indiana, 47,234,553 bushels; Ohio, 46,014,869 bushels; Michigan, 35,562,543 bushels; Iowa, 31,124,253 bushels; California, 29,017,977 bushels; Missouri, 21,966,627 bushels; Wisconsin, 24,848,699 bushels; Minnesota, 24,610,030 bushels; Pennsylvania, 19,462,455 bushels; and Kansas, 17,324,141 bushels.

Yet in some of these States the land now under cultivation had not been tilled for the plow for ten or fifteen years ago. Even Nebraska, of recent settlement, last year produced 13,447,067 bushels of wheat, against only 11,757,766 for New York, once the richest granary of the Union.

New Lines for Map Makers.

A boundary quarrel that had subsisted for half a century has, within the past thirty days, been brought to a peaceful conclusion. The line between the United States and the Republic of Chile, which had been the subject of contention for half a century, was finally settled by a treaty signed at Santiago, Chile, on November 10th. The treaty provided that the boundary should run from the Strait of Magellan to the Pacific Ocean, following the course of the Andes Mountains. This settlement was a great relief to both countries, as it had been the cause of much trouble and expense. The United States had been claiming a larger territory than Chile, and the two countries had been at odds for many years. The treaty was signed by General Williams for the United States and by General Barros Arana for Chile. It was a peaceful and honorable settlement of a long-standing dispute.

The Star Route Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The reported admission of Col. Bliss that he and his associates did not expect to gain the "information" case at Washington only adds to the indignation of a defeat which he and the Government in a false position, and has given Brady and his confederates an immense advantage. That false step is likely to cost dearly, for it procures a failure throughout, and will strengthen the hands of every plundering ring.

The first loss the prosecution has been grossly miscalculated, and almost in a way to invite suspicion on the part of those originally concerned in it. The Attorney-General began by appointing Mr. W. A. Cook special assistant attorney to take charge of the case. That act was a mistake, for it was a confession of the Government's weakness. It was a confession that the Government was not strong enough to prosecute the case on its own merits. It was a confession that the Government was not strong enough to prosecute the case on its own merits.

Just the Man for the Place.

From the New York Times.

The New York Times has a very interesting article about the man who is to be appointed as the new Attorney-General. The article says that the man is a very able lawyer, and that he is a very good man. The article also says that the man is a very good man, and that he is a very able lawyer. The article is very interesting, and it is a very good article. It is a very good article, and it is a very interesting article.

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A HIDDEN COUNTRY OF STAR ROUTERS.

Why are Some Taken and Not Others?—The Government of the Grand Jury Not-Indicted.

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GEN. GRANT AND THE TRIBUNE.

The Newspaper Attacks the Ex-President.

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